

A.B.C. POWERS' AID IN MEXICO ASKED AGAIN

President Wilson Also Requests Help of Central America.

HAS PEACE PLAN FOR CONFERENCE

Villa Throws Off Mask of Friendship and Tells United States to "Go to Hell."

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Aug. 2.—Again the United States has turned to South American countries for aid in solving the Mexican situation. This time the A. B. C. combination of Argentina, Brazil and Chile has been broadened to take in Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala. The six ambassadors and ministers, the representatives of South and Central American countries who have been the longest in Washington, will hold a conference with Secretary of State Lansing and other officials of the State Department Thursday afternoon.

This is understood to be the decisive move toward settling the Mexican situation. Many messages by telegraph, telephone and letter have been exchanged between the President at Corral, N. H., and the Secretary of State over the conference. The purpose is not only to get the advice of the South American diplomats, but to obtain the moral support of all South and Central America in whatever Mexican programme should be decided upon.

It is desired particularly to include at least one of the Central American countries, because of the relations between those two countries and the United States, which might lead to the charge that the representatives of those countries were subservient to the United States.

The reason for this was the often made charge that the United States would eventually have to take Mexico, and would keep right on down to the Panama Canal. It was thought that if one of the more important Central American countries was represented in the conference there would be no charge that the United States would have a selfish motive.

It was stated to-night that there was a much stronger chance of the present conference leading to a definite settlement than the one which attempted to adjust the differences between Huerta and this country.

It is expected that President Wilson's plan of restoring peace, which has been struck at Corral, will be laid before the representatives of South and Central America by Secretary Lansing on Thursday. The details of this plan are known only to the President and Secretary Lansing.

It is the belief here that it includes selection for provisional ruler of Mexico of a man who has not been identified with any of the present revolutionary movements. It is thought that with the influence of this government behind a man big enough to command a fair measure of military support, the mere cutting off of arms shipments to the other factions would be sufficient to enable him to restore peace.

Villa Throws Off Mask; Tells U. S. to Go to Hell

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
El Paso, Texas, Aug. 2.—With his back to the wall and defying the whole world, Pancho Villa, bandit chief, erstwhile military dictator of half of Mexico, today threw off the mask of friendship for Americans, and displayed in a paroxysm of rage his hatred for all things foreign. To Americans in Chihuahua he is quoted as saying:

"The American government can go to hell. I have been fighting for twenty years. All Mexican authority has been against me. I have the men and the ammunition to continue fighting my enemies. If the United States or any foreign government does not like what I do let it interfere. I do not care what any foreign government thinks. I am answerable only to the people of Mexico."

Deserted by his leading commanders, with the wealth of the Madero family withdrawn from him, abandoned day by day by hundreds of his men, Villa is facing the gravest crisis of his career. It is no longer doubted that Generals Raoul Madero, Emilio Madero, Felipe Angeles, Maximiano Garcia and Teodoro Aldasol, all prominent Villa commanders, have deserted Villa finally. All are on the American side, with the exception of Angeles, who is in Sonora, where he had been proclaimed by Villa troops as "Villa's successor."

With five troop trains, carrying more than 8,000 of his soldiers, Villa is on the way to Juarez, according to information received in Juarez. Villa is going to stir up trouble with the United States, or is getting close to the border with a view of crossing and surrendering to the United States. He is not known. It is denied that Villa even contemplates seeking safety on the American side.

Villa is driving all Americans from his territory. To facilitate the forced exodus, he is providing trains for the Americans, but is putting no water or food on the trains. "You can get your food and water from the American side," he told a departing trainload at Chihuahua today.

The property seized from Americans has been sealed with the greatest care. To break the seal means death. Property seized by Villa aggregates many millions in value. One plant—the Juan Brittingham soap factory, in Gomez Palacio—lost \$600,000 to him and his troops. It has been taken over by Villa. Brittingham formerly lived in St. Louis.

Reports brought here say that forty Mexican merchants were sent to the United States to break the seal. All the stores in the place were ordered confiscated.

Among the foreign firms affected are the General Supply Store of Ketchikan, Alaska, the hardware business of Krakow, Zork & Moya, the jewelry store of E. H. Booth, the merchandise store of L. W. Thompson, and the dry-goods house of William Bunsow.

Another plant taken over is the J. A. Cottonseed Products Company, said to be a British corporation, representing an investment of about \$500,000. This company is known to have already paid \$250,000 in loans to the Villa government.

BACILLI SET HIM FREE

Diphtheria Germs in Prisoner's Blood Not Wanted.

"Joe" San Felipe, the seventeen-year-old prisoner, of New Rochelle, who the authorities at White Plains did not know what to do with, was released under suspended sentence, as the judge said, in the county court today.

He was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory, but the authorities there would not admit him because he carried diphtheria germs in his blood. He was then taken to county jail and Sheriff Weisenberger started treatment to eliminate the germs. When the boy refused to take more of it the Sheriff asked the court for instructions, as the prisoner could not legally be detained in jail.

DIVER, IN TRAP, IS REACHED TOO LATE

Mother and Sister Watch Hours of Frantic Work at Big Reservoir.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 2.—Hundreds of persons crowded Highland Park today while policemen, firemen and Water Bureau employees worked frantically to rescue a diver, who was lost in a 51-inch pipe connecting two reservoirs. Carpenter had entered the main to remove an obstruction when a cable snapped and the heavy iron pump, deep in the water, dropped behind him.

Nothing was thought of Carpenter's absence for an hour, when another diver found the door closed. The air pump was kept going while divers worked to open the door.

Just before 5 o'clock the door was lifted and Carpenter's body was found. His mother and sister were in the crowd which waited all afternoon for news from the main.

Eye-glasses that fit right—look right—stay right, at Spencer's, Maiden Lane.—Adv.

T. R. to Remain a Moose; Forgive Party Traitors

Praising Deserters for "Great Fight," Says Convictions Keep Him Loyal—Local Progressives Abashed at Lack of War Talk.

"I shall enroll as a Progressive, and if any man in this state asks my advice I shall advise him, also, to enroll as a Progressive."

That was the statement of Colonel Roosevelt yesterday upon his return from a trip to the Pacific Coast. While he avoided political speeches en route, and announced when he left here on July 10 that his visit to the exposition was to be "purely a pleasure trip," no one who knows the Colonel's discerning political proclivities doubts that he obtained a fairly accurate diagnosis of the political situation in the West and on the Pacific Coast. The Bull Moose leader evidently feels it is not time to drop—yet.

Colonel Roosevelt formally issued his statement through his secretary, John McGrath. It was read by politicians with none too strong a conviction that the Colonel believed irrevocably in the stand he announced for himself. Some said that political conditions as he found them in the West might entirely have changed his mind after he left Oyster Bay, but others were more inclined to doubt him and believe that he would stand ready to support a simon pure Republican candidate in the national election next year, provided such a candidate was not too "reactionary" in the Bull Moose meaning of the word.

No Blame for Robinson.

While the Colonel announced his own attitude in his statement he had no criticism to make of his nephew, Theodore Douglas Robinson, or Chauncey Hamlin, of Buffalo, members of the Progressive State Committee, who recently declared that they intended to go back to the Republican party and try to take their organizations with them. Colonel Roosevelt's formal statement was prompted when he was asked to comment on the situation which arose in the state committee while he was away. He said:

"As regards the Progressives who have announced their intention of enrolling as Republicans in this state, I have nothing to say, except that I think it has been fine of them to have made the great fight they have made during the last three years for Progressive principles, and I am sure that in the step they now take they are acting conscientiously and with the purpose of doing what they regard as most useful to the community. Holding the convictions I do, it would be an impossibility for me, myself, to take that step. I shall enroll as a Progressive, and if any man in this state

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THREATENS DEATH TO THE PRESIDENT

Unknown Cleveland Man Also Warns of Dynamite Plot.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Cleveland, Aug. 2.—Postal and secret service authorities are seeking the writer of an anonymous letter sent to the "Cleveland Leader" to-night threatening President Wilson and declaring that the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company and Hydraulic Company plants will be destroyed with dynamite.

"My brother is already on the way to Washington to kill the President," says the letter. "I have a German gun for the President. We have two boxes of dynamite which will blow him to smithereens. We must muzzle these American dogs."

GOETHALS ASKED FOR DEFENCE PLAN

Canal Zone Governor Called to Washington to Confer on Army Changes.

Panama, Aug. 2.—Just as he was leaving here to-day on the steamer Pastores for New York, for his vacation, Governor Goethals received instructions to appear in Washington immediately instead of beginning his vacation.

General Goethals said that he had been informed indirectly that he was wanted in Washington to confer with the authorities regarding army reorganization, particularly with reference to the strength, disposition and housing of troops in the Canal Zone.

It is understood that the views of the Governor of the Canal Zone are not altogether in accord with those of General Edwards, commander of the Canal Zone forces, which were sent to the Secretary of War several weeks ago.

General Goethals, who is accompanied by his son, will visit the California Exposition, and will return to the Canal Zone at the end of September, but before doing this he will tender his resignation as Governor to President Wilson and will ask to be placed on the retired list of the army.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Aug. 2.—Army officers were astonished to-night at the news that General Goethals had been called here, but they were glad to know that the War Department was to have the benefit of his counsel in preparing its national defense plans.

Although General Goethals has not yet made a formal request for retirement, it is understood in army circles that he expects to retire in the fall.

GIN RICKEYS MAKE COE A SWITCHMAN

Youth Imperilled Road and Stole Lights—Brother of Alaska Fugitive, He Says.

Fordey B. Coe, who said he was the son of Dr. Henry C. Coe, of New York, was arrested yesterday in Yonkers, charged with endangering the lives of hundreds of passengers on the Putnam division of the New York Central Railroad by unlocking and opening switches.

"I was full of gin rickeys and highballs," was the explanation he offered to Acting Police Judge Madden. He pleaded guilty of petty larceny in stealing several signal lights.

Coe claimed to be a student at Columbia University. He said his brother was Henry C. Coe, Jr., who was found in Alaska. Dr. Henry C. Coe would not discuss the case when called on the telephone at his home, 8 West Seventy-sixth Street, last evening.

"There's nothing in that story," he declared.

"But haven't you a son named Fordey B. Coe?" he was asked.

"Well, there's nothing in that story," he repeated.

At the Coe's summer home on Lawrence Park West, Yonkers, which was the address the prisoner gave, the servants would give no information.

Missouri Growing Dry.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 2.—For the first time since the beer inspection law was passed in 1899 the State Treasurer reports a decrease in receipts. For last month they were \$41,126.73, a decrease of \$19,863.04 from those of July, 1914. This shows a falling off of about 100,000 barrels of beer.

FLORAL REPROACH ON BECKER COFFIN BARRED AT GRAVE

Mourners Help Charge Throng at House and Church.

HUNDREDS PAY MUTE TRIBUTE TO WIDOW

Women in Rush of Cemetery Mob to Steal Flowers—Police-men Pallbearers.

"Sacrificed for Politics," so one of the floral designs on Charles Becker's coffin read. But, even as the name plate, "Murdered by Governor Whitman," could not remain on the coffin, the floral design "Sacrificed for Politics" could not rest on the dead police lieutenant's grave. It was barred from Woodlawn Cemetery, where the burial took place yesterday.

The funeral was marked by scenes of disorder and noise. Crowds hurried to the house and to the church, and mounted men as well as patrolmen had to be called out in order to drive the morbid and curious away. Detectives and patrolmen in plain clothes who attended the services had to take their shields from their pockets and pin them to their coat lapels and aid in the work of controlling the unruly hordes of sightseers.

As early as 9 o'clock in the morning there were lines of people on each side of University Avenue adjacent to the apartment house at 2291, where the body lay. By 10 o'clock, when the hearse drove up, there must have been 5,000 there. As the coffin was brought from the house men and women—mostly women—surged about the vehicle and rushed the police lines. Captain Reith, of the Highbridge station, had to call for his reserves. Mounted men charged the crowds and drove them back to the sidewalks.

Crowd's Tribute to Widow.

The crowd, however, paid a tribute to Mrs. Becker by parting to allow her to walk to a carriage with her brother, John Lynch. She rode in the second coach behind the hearse. The first was filled with flowers. The design already spoken of was a big white cross with the words "Sacrificed for Politics" spread full across the arms of it. It had been sent by an anonymous friend.

Another design, inscribed "To the Martyr, with Sincere Sympathy," was sent by Dr. Lipsit, the Becker family physician, his fiancée, Miss Slausser, and Dr. Allen, another friend.

There were three other carriages carrying Lieutenant John Becker and Miss Susan Lynch, Mrs. Becker's sister; George Lynch and Agnes Lynch, ex-Police Captain Dennis Brennan, Alderman Peter Schweickert and ex-inspector Alex Williams.

As soon as the funeral procession started for the Church of St. Nicholas at Tolentine, at Fordham Road and Andrews Avenue, swarms of people jammed close to the hearse and carriages and attempted to accompany them all the way. By the time the hearse was reached the congestion there was far worse than at the house. The police had to handle the crowds smartly to preserve order. There were even small boys up.

Mounted men pushed back the throngs while the coffin was taken into the church. The pallbearers were Patrolman William Ferrick, who was Becker's secretary in police work, Lieutenant Patrick Shay, Captain John Bourke, former Patrolman Joseph Sheppard, Lieutenant James Brady and Patrolman John O'Connor. All were in plain clothes, and the crowd, who did not understand the thought for the time the pallbearers were merely undertaker's assistants.

In the street the throng was about as frivolous and irreverent as could be imagined. Women called to each other, "Take off your hat so I can see." When a mounted man's horse intelligently shouldered the people back women shrieked and screamed. There was so much turmoil that the service could hardly be heard even inside the church.

Church Packed to Doors.

The church was packed to the doors. The Rev. John Dermody chanted a low mass in the absence of the regular priest, the Rev. Nicholas J. Murphy, music.

Mrs. Becker sat at the head of the coffin, her eyes fixed fast upon it. She was dry-eyed, and looked as if she really did not comprehend what she was going on. After the mass, Father Dermody blessed the body and said the prayers for eternal rest.

As the hearse started into Woodlawn Cemetery Superintendent F. R. Deering stepped forward.

Mounted men of the floral emblems bear political remarks. No flowers can be admitted which violate the rules of the cemetery," he said. Lynch argued for a minute or two, but finally William Struwe, the undertaker, who bears a striking resemblance to Governor Whitman, removed the words, "Sacrificed for Politics" from the white ring around the coffin.

The procession advanced to the house where the body was ready for Becker's body beside his infant daughter, who was born and died while he was in the death house at Sing Sing.

The crowd stood with John Becker, John Lynch and his wife beneath a

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“NOT TO OUST ME”—OSBORNE; WILL COME BACK

Tells Convicts Riley Will “Do It” Because of Row Over Papers.

1,600 CHEER; PROMISE TO MAKE NO TROUBLE

Did Not Want Prison Industries Crippled by Drafts, He Explains to Whitman.

Thomas Mott Osborne expects to be removed soon from his position as warden of Sing Sing prison. But he plans to come back, and he told the convicts yesterday that it would take him only eight or ten days to do it.

The warden made the first announcement of his expected departure in the prison mess hall yesterday noon. Nearly every man in the prison crowded into the hall to hear his words. He wanted to take the members of the Mutual Welfare League into his confidence before he made public the reasons for his possible removal in a speech at Columbia University last evening.

The heat in the long room was terrific, but the 1,600 league members scarcely moved during the twenty minutes that Mr. Osborne spoke. An occasional gasp, as some man tried to draw a deep breath, was the only interruption. Employees of the prison told afterward what the warden said.

Nothing on Me, He Says.

"Boys," Mr. Osborne began, "I'm going to leave you pretty soon, but I'm not going to resign. I expect to be removed shortly by the Superintendent of Prisons. But I'm going to come back. They haven't got anything on me. The most they can say is that I opened that satchel and took out the rascals that belonged in my office."

Mr. Osborne referred to his recent altercation with P. J. MacDonald in the Ossining station. MacDonald is the secretary of Superintendent of Prisons Riley, and obtained from inmates employed in the principal keepers' office papers relating to Joseph Murphy, a "lifer" who gained entrance to the death house and talked to Becker. The warden followed MacDonald to the station and took the papers from his suitcase and when the secretary showed fight had him arrested. The case will come up in the Ossining jail court on Friday.

"I am still interested in your welfare," the warden continued, "and I expect to come back. I'm coming back in eight or ten days."

"So while I'm gone I want no trouble here. I want everything to go as smoothly as possible. By behaving yourselves and being orderly you are going to be of great assistance to me. When I come back I expect to work for your betterment harder than ever."

Cheers Answer Osborne.

There was dead silence for a moment when the warden had finished. Then the loyalty that every prisoner feels for the man who made the Mutual Welfare League possible found voice in a cheer that was heard far out over the Hudson and in the town of Ossining. From every corner of the room came shouts of, "We'll wait for you," "The Governor's behind you," "We'll be here for you."

Mr. Osborne's announcement was a complete surprise to every one connected with the prison. No one suspected that the recent friction between the warden and Mr. Riley over drafts for other prisoners would result in Mr. Osborne's removal. Deputy Warden Charles Johnson told a reporter shortly before the noon meeting that the evening there was no chance of the warden's leaving permanently. It was expected that he would start on his vacation on August 15.

It was said last night at the prison that in case Mr. Osborne did leave either Mr. Johnson or George S. Weed, Deputy Superintendent of Prisons, would be put in charge temporarily.

Certain members of the executive committee of the Welfare League spread the news along the cell tiers on Sunday night that the warden would have some important news to tell at the next meeting, and it is believed that Mr. Osborne already had told them of his expected departure.

A report in Ossining yesterday afternoon had it that Mr. Osborne was to see met and Mr. Riley over drafts for other prisoners would result in Mr. Osborne's removal. Deputy Warden Charles Johnson told a reporter shortly before the noon meeting that the evening there was no chance of the warden's leaving permanently. It was expected that he would start on his vacation on August 15.

Mr. Osborne told two thousand Columbia summer session students last night the story of his latest difference with Superintendent Riley, denouncing the interference of politicians, hinted at a conspiracy against him, ventured the belief that the three convicts who had run away during his regime had been encouraged "from outside," and pleaded for country-wide prison reform. He did not discuss his possible removal.

After outlining the more drastic abuses, Mr. Osborne read a letter he wrote to Superintendent Riley last Friday in regard to his altercation with MacDonald. After explaining that MacDonald did not present the letter of "reproach" he carried from Superintendent Riley, but instead obtained permission to enter the principal keepers' office.

Why Russia Retreats

The Czar's steam roller is running backward. What does this mean to Germany—to the Allies—to us? Read Frank H. Simonds' clear summary of the operations around Warsaw on Page 6 this morning.

The Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

Germans Cut Down Gap; Behind Warsaw Army; Win North and South

MORE GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS," LIQUID FIRE.

Occupy Mitau, Press Toward Russian Rear in South.

IVANGOROD ARMY MAY BE CUT OFF

Berlin Announces Investment of Fortress Is Practically Complete.

ALLIES NOT AT ODDS

Russian Ambassador Denies Dissatisfaction with Invasion in West.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Aug. 2.—Warsaw still holds. But by how slender a thread the Kaiser is impatiently kept from his state entry into the Polish capital no one here knows.

A veil has fallen over the developments around the great Vistula stronghold during the past twenty-four hours, and except for the fact that the German encircling pincers have now fastened on Mitau in the north and progressed beyond Cholm in southeast Poland the situation remains obscure.

Confidence in the successful evacuation of the great Warsaw salient and the fortresses of Novo Georgiewsk and Ivangorod was a bit shaken to-day when from Berlin came the announcement that General von Woyrsch had practically completed the investment of the latter place.

If the Ivangorod garrison has not succeeded in escaping, military observers fear that with von Mackensen advancing rapidly from Lublin the Warsaw troops likewise may not have had sufficient time to complete their withdrawal.

Meanwhile several of Germany's famous forty-two centimetre guns, unused since Maubeuge and Antwerp fell before their onslaught, are being rushed eastward to aid in the quick crushing of the Warsaw defences. According to a dispatch from Amsterdam the guns passed through Berlin last week.

Ready for Evacuation.

Warsaw, however, is ready for evacuation. For days there has been an exodus of the population. Factories, government institutions and hospitals have been moved and the city has been stripped of everything of military value.

That the German Empire will not accompany Emperor William should make a state entry into Warsaw is indicated by a report from Berlin that the Emperor has returned to Berlin from East Prussia.

The Germans have captured Mitau, the capital of Courland, and are now within striking distance of Riga, the seat of the Governor-General of the Baltic provinces, and Russia's greatest port on the Baltic.

May Cut Off Baltic.

With the taking of Mitau and the favorable progress of the fighting east of Poniawiesch, according to the Berlin statement, it would seem that communication by rail from Courland and Kovno eastward has been severed by the Germans.

With the ports of Memel, Libau and Windau already in their hands, should the Germans be successful in their quest of Riga they would shut Russia off entirely from the sea by way of her southernmost seaports.

While the situation immediately before Warsaw is reported by Berlin as unchanged, additional gains by the forces of the Teutonic allies are claimed by Berlin along the Narva in the Lomza region and on the remainder of that front to the Vistula, before Ivangorod and in numerous sectors in the southwest between the Vistula and the Bug.

Friction Reports Denied.

Rumors of Russian dissatisfaction that her allies had not undertaken an offensive in the west to divert part of the German pressure were branded as unfounded to-day, both by pronouncements in the Douma at Petrograd and by the Russian Ambassador at London.

All hints of a separate peace or of dissatisfaction with England's policy were declared to have been fostered by German wishes, and Count Benckendorff made it plain that while there may have been some sentimental popular feeling in his country for a French and British diversion, there had been no criticism from those who understood the military situation.

Even the defenses of the Narva River, where von Hindenburg has been held inactive for the last week, are reported as again threatened in today's official bulletin issued in Berlin.

Besides the occupation of Mitau and the storming of a height southeast of Kaleitnik, the Germans have succeeded in overcoming the Russian resistance northwest of Lomza and bringing the line at rest on the Narva.

Official Statement.

The official statement given out last night in Berlin followed:

"After fighting, Mitau was occupied



The picture above shows a stream of flaming liquid shot from a "fire projector," which the Germans used in their attack on the British trenches at Hooge on July 30. These projectors are of two kinds, a large one, like that above, resembling fire hose, and a smaller model carried on the backs of soldiers and used in the fashion of the ordinary extinguisher.

FIRE GAS WINS ARGONNE TRENCH FOR GERMANS

But French Claim Recapture of Part of Lost Ground.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Aug. 2.—Flaming liquids for the second time within a week have enabled the Germans to win trenches on the western front, according to an official statement to-night from the French War Office.

As at Hoega last Friday, where fire projectors won 500 yards of British trenches, so to-day their use secured the Germans a foothold in the French trenches in the Argonne, near Marle. There, although to-night Paris claims that part of them have been recovered by counter attacks.

On the Vosges the battle which began on Sunday night for Barrenkopf and the heights of the Ling is still in progress, though the dispatches are contrary as to results. The French claim they have carried several German trenches, while Berlin asserts that the French attacks were repulsed.

The French also claim the capture of a German trench in the Arras region on the highway between Bethune and Arras. Except for the renewed shelling of Arras and Soissons, the remainder of the front has been comparatively quiet.

New Activity in the Argonne.

The Paris War Office communication is as follows:

"The activity of the artillery has been less marked in Argonne and the valley of the Aisne. A number of shells have been thrown into Arras and Soissons."

"In the Argonne spirited infantry engagements occurred on the night of August 1-2. In the region of Hill 213 the Germans occupied one of our trenches, which a counter attack by our troops recovered in part."

"During the course of the day, after having made use of flaming liquid, the enemy launched a violent attack against our trenches in the region of Marie-Therese, and succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of them. We immediately counter attacked and regained the greater part of the ground lost."

"On the heights of the Meuse and in the Woivre there was the usual cannonade, more intense around Champlon."

"In the Vosges a succession of engagements have been going on since the evening of August 1 before the positions which we conquered on the heights of the Ling, of Schratzmann, and of Barrenkopf. We have carried several German trenches, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses and taking fifty prisoners belonging to two different regiments."

"The evening of August 1 and the night of August 1-2 were marked by various infantry encounters."

Repulse German Attacks.

"In the Artois district, after having repulsed several German attacks with hand grenades, we took possession of

KAISER AVOWS HELP OF HEAVEN

Asserts His Conviction in Reply to Congratulation of Cardinal Hartmann.

Cologne (via London), Aug. 3.—Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, said during the cathedral service last Sunday that he had congratulated Emperor William a few weeks ago on the favorable military developments in the east.

The Emperor in reply pointed upward and said in a tone of the deepest conviction: "He, up there, has helped us."

SAYS KAISER KNEW OF THE LUSITANIA

English Writer Cites Letter from Emperor Warning Friend's Son Not to Sail.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Aug. 2.—"The Daily News" says that Edward Legge, whose books on the career of King Edward VII caused some sensation, brings forward in his latest volume, "The Public and Private Life of Kaiser Wilhelm II," a remarkable piece of evidence as to the complicity of the Kaiser in the Lusitania crime.

"An American gentleman," Mr. Legge declares, "who had founded an organization for succoring our troops and those of our Allies, was sending his son out to further his benevolent work. Having been long on intimate terms with the Emperor, he wrote to inform him that his son would be passing through Germany and expressed the hope that the young man would not be interfered with. By return post came a letter from the Kaiser in his own peculiar handwriting imploring his friend not to allow his son to take passage to England on board the Lusitania."

Hallin and Bernstorff may have suggested the commission of the crime, but we have here the Kaiser's own admission he knew all about it and sanctioned it."

GERMANY COMPLAINS OF NEUTRAL MARKS

Says That American Ships Do Not Make Their Nationality Plain Enough.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Aug. 2.—The neutral markings on American vessels are too small, according to the German Admiralty, which requested Ambassador Gerard to say so to this government. Very often, the Admiralty says, it is impossible to see the markings at a distance.

There is no requirement by which neutral ship owners are bound to mark their ships in a distinctive way, but many of them do so as a precaution. The Admiralty does not say how large the markings should be.

The American steamer Nebraska, which was torpedoed "by mistake" by a German submarine, had her name and port of registry painted on each side in letters six feet high.